

# **EPCIO Series**

# **Motion Control Command Library**

# **Integrated Testing Environment**

# **User Manual**

(Applicable to Motion Control Command Library V.5.10)

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**<http://www.epcio.com.tw>**

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## I. Introduction to the Motion Control Command Library (MCCL) Testing Software

Motion control command library testing software is used to test single EPCIO Series motion control card using a single group (for a description of groups, please refer to the “**EPCIO Series Motion Control Command Library User Manual**”). The group's parameter settings are shown below:

```
m_nGroupIndex = MCC_CreateGroup(  
    0, // X-axis programming results from output Channel 0  
    1, // Y-axis programming results from output Channel 1  
    2, // Z-axis programming results from output Channel 2  
    3, // U-axis programming results from output Channel 3  
    4, // V-axis programming results from output Channel 4  
    (four-axes card is -1)  
    5, // W-axis programming results from output Channel 5  
    (four-axes card is -1)  
    0); // Control card number for this group's response
```

*Therefore, if the group number needs to be input into the commands used in the software, **m\_nGroupIndex** can be specified without exception.*

Testing software can be used only in terms of the basic function commands provided by MCCL. Regarding methods for other commands, please refer to the description in the “**EPCIO Series Motion Control Command Library Reference Manual**.” For questions concerning command uses, please consult the “**EPCIO Series Motion Control Command Library Examples Manual**.” Next, pictures will be used to illustrate basic function commands and clearly explain the operational methods for the testing software. Fig. 1 is the main screen for the motion control command library testing software.

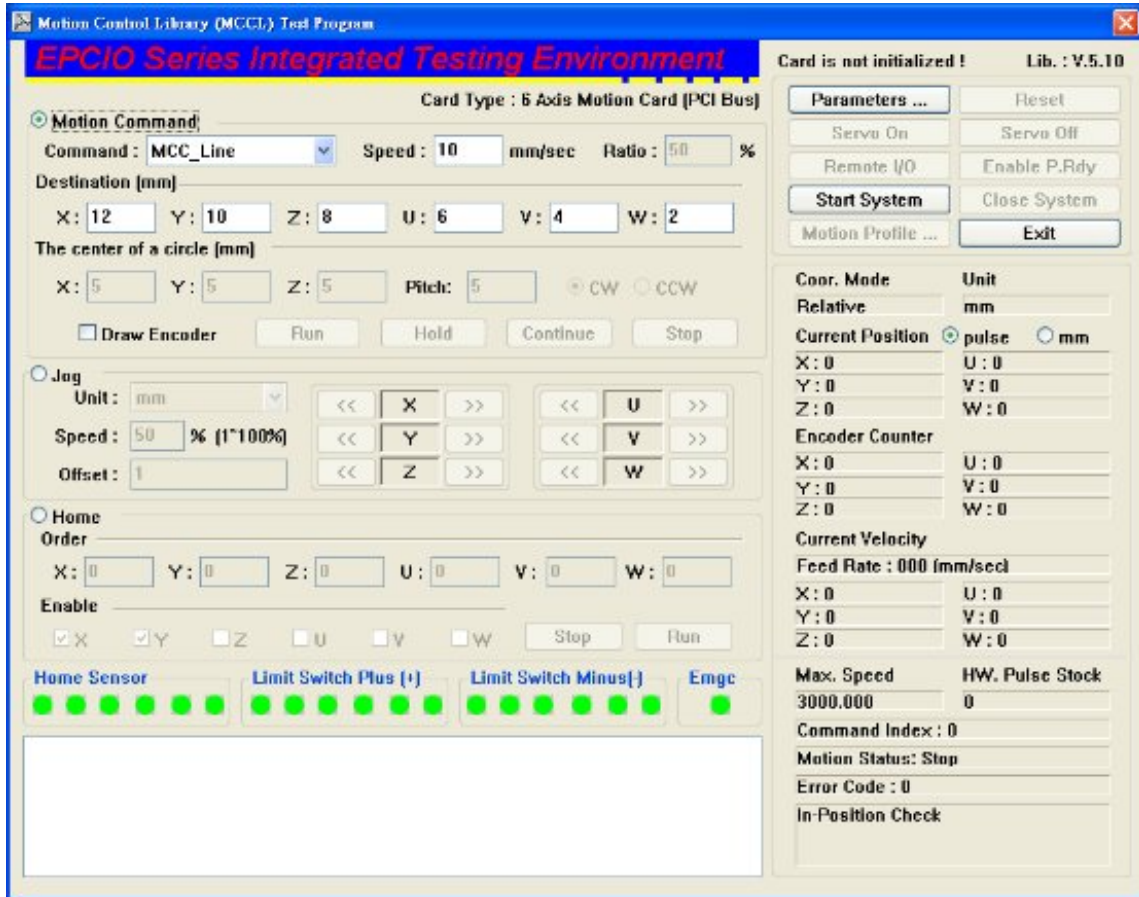
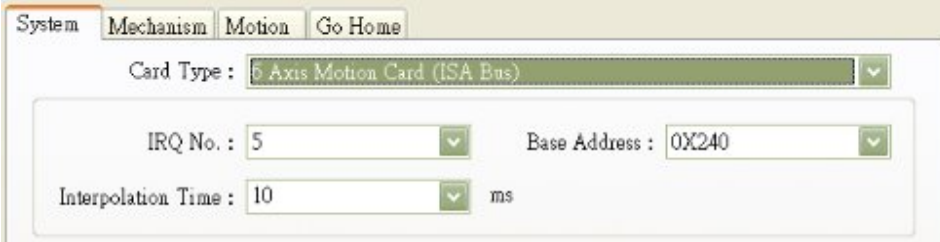


Fig. 1

## II. Testing Software Activation

To test the MCCL functions, the MCCL must first be activated using the following procedure:

1. The accuracy of the set values for the card type, base address, and IRQ number (setting the base address and IRQ number is not required when using the EPCIO Series PCI Motion Control Card) can each be inspected on the “**System Parameters Settings Page**” (see Fig. 2). Furthermore, the interpolation time (with a suggested value of 5 ms) can also be set here.

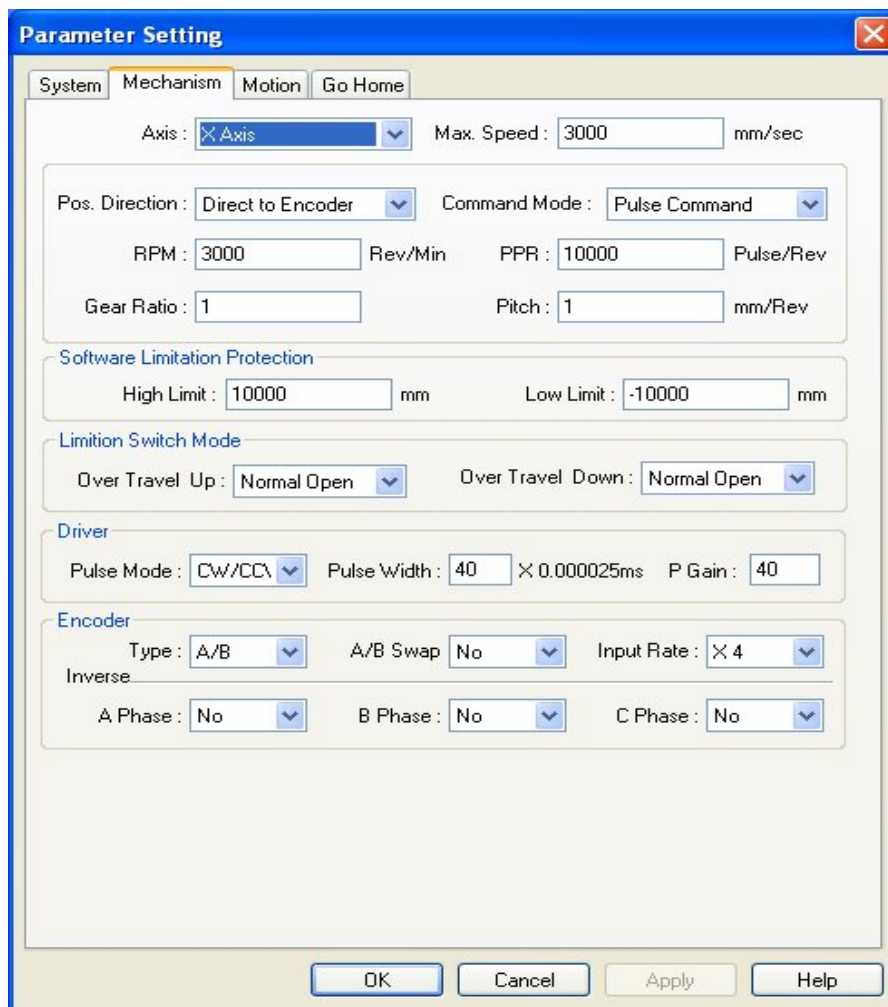


The screenshot shows a software interface with four tabs: System, Mechanism, Motion, and Go Home. The 'System' tab is active. Below the tabs, there are four configuration fields:


- Card Type: 6 Axis Motion Card (ISA Bus)
- IRQ No.: 5
- Base Address: 0X240
- Interpolation Time: 10 ms

**Fig. 2**

2. The accuracy of the set Mechanism parameters can be inspected for each setting on the “**Mechanism Parameters Settings Page**” (see Fig. 3). For the meaning of each parameter in Fig. 3, please refer to “**EPCIO Series Motion Control Command Library User Manual.**”

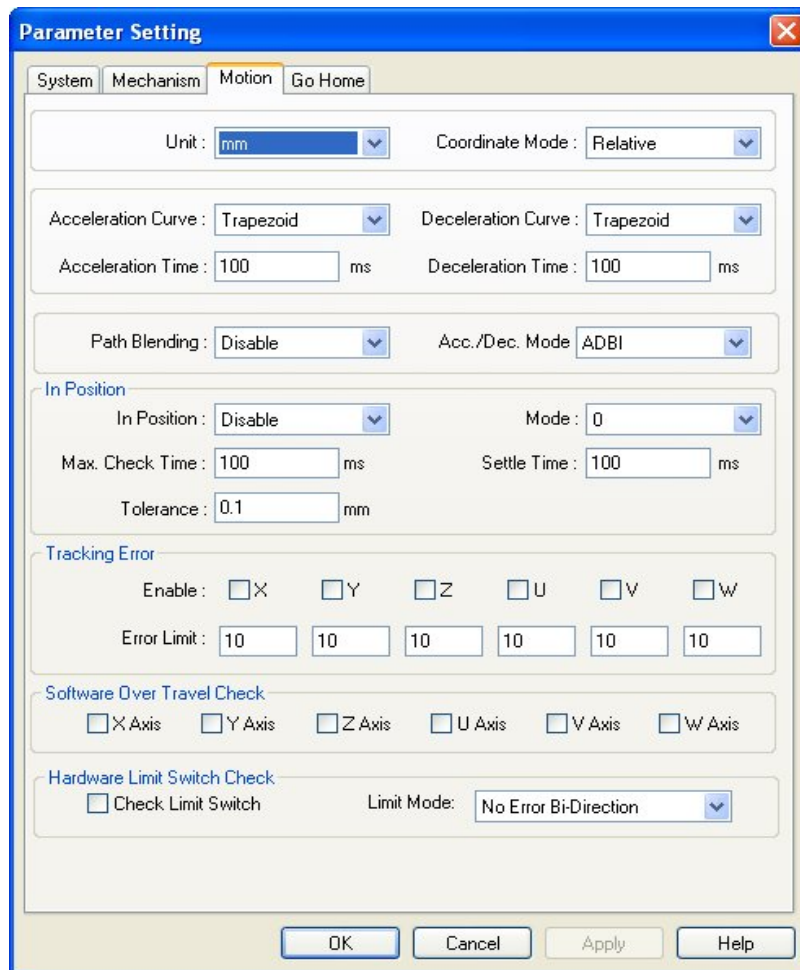


**Fig. 3**

3. Clicking the  button will not only set the system parameters, but will also call MCC\_InitSystem().

### III. Motion Property Settings

This section describes the necessary MCCL commands used in the testing software when changing the settings in the “**Motion Property Settings Page**,” and how the user can learn methods for using MCCL according to changes in motion trajectory. Fig. 4 is the “**Motion Property Settings Page**.”



**Fig. 4**

The command calls corresponding to each selection item are described below.

**Unit**    Unit :

Sets the unit used in displacement. When selecting “mm,” it calls MCC\_SetUnit (UNIT\_MM). When selecting “inch,” it calls MCC\_SetUnit (UNIT\_INCH).

**Coordinate Mode**    Coordinate Mode :  ▼

Sets whether each axial coordinate position is expressed in the absolute mode or the incremental mode. When selecting “Absolute,” it calls MCC\_SetAbsolute(). When selecting “Relative,” it calls MCC\_SetIncrease().

**Acceleration Curve**    Acceleration Curve :  ▼

Sets the acceleration type for axes X, Y, Z, U, V, and W as either a trapezoidal or an S curve for line, curve, or circular movements. When selecting “Trapezoid,” it calls MCC\_SetAccType('T'), indicating the use of a trapezoidal acceleration curve. When selecting “S,” it calls MCC\_SetAccType('S'), indicating the use of an S-shaped acceleration curve.

**Deceleration Curve**    Deceleration Curve :  ▼

Sets the deceleration type for axes X, Y, Z, U, V, and W as either a trapezoidal or an S curve for line, curve, or circular movements. When selecting “Trapezoid,” it calls MCC\_SetDecType('T'), indicating the use of a trapezoidal deceleration curve. When selecting “S,” it calls MCC\_SetDecType('S'), indicating the use of an S-shaped deceleration curve.

**Acceleration Time**    Acceleration Time :  ms

Sets the acceleration time in units of ms. The set acceleration time must be greater than 0. Assuming that the acceleration time dfTime is required, it simply calls MCC\_SetAccTime (dfTime).

**Deceleration Time**    Deceleration Time :  ms

Sets the deceleration time in units of ms. The set deceleration time must be greater than 0. Assuming that the deceleration time dfTime is required, it simply calls MCC\_SetAccTime (dfTime).



### Path Blending

 Path Blending : 

Enables path blending. Selecting “Disable” disables path blending by calling MCC\_DisableBlend(). Selecting “Enable” enables path blending by calling MCC\_EnableBlend().

### Acc./Dec. Mode

 Acc./Dec. Mode : 

Sets the acceleration/deceleration mode for axes X, Y, Z, U, V, and W in line, curve, or circular movements as either acceleration/deceleration before interpolation, or acceleration/deceleration after interpolation. When selecting “ADBI,” it calls MCC\_SetAccDecMode('B'), indicating the use of acceleration/deceleration before interpolation mode. When selecting “ADAI,” it calls MCC\_SetAccDecMode('ADAI'), indicating the use of acceleration/deceleration after interpolation mode.

### In Position



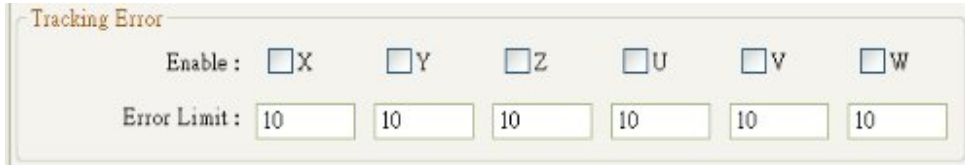
The screenshot shows a control panel titled "In Position" with the following settings:

- In Position :
- Mode :
- Max. Check Time :  ms
- Settle Time :  ms
- Tolerance :  mm

Enables the in-position confirmation function and sets the related parameters (for information regarding the in-position confirmation function, please refer to the **EPCIO Series Motion Control Command Library User Manual**).

<input type="text" value="In Position : Disable"/>	MCC_EnableInPos / MCC_DisableInPos
<input type="text" value="Mode : 0"/>	MCC_SetInPosMode
<input type="text" value="Max. Check Time : 100 ms"/>	MCC_SetInPosMaxCheckTime
<input type="text" value="Settle Time : 100 ms"/>	MCC_SetInPosSettleTime
<input type="text" value="Tolerance : 0.1 mm"/>	MCC_SetInPosToleranceEx

## Tracking Error



Enables the tracking error function and sets the related parameters (for information regarding the tracking error function, please refer to the **EPCIO Series Motion Control Command Library User Manual**).

Enable/Disable Tracking Error Function:

MCC\_EnableTrackError/MCC\_DisableTrackError

Set Tracking Error Permissible Limits:

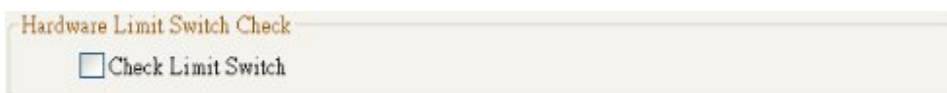
MCC\_SetTrackErrorLimit

## Software Over Travel Check



“**Software Over Travel Check**” uses MCC\_SetOverTravelCheck to enable the software over travel check function for each axis, limiting the displacement within the work zone.

## Hardware Limit Switch Check



If  Check Limit Switch is selected, it calls MCC\_EnableLimitSwitchCheck to enable the check limit switch function; otherwise, it calls MCC\_DisableLimitSwitchCheck to disable the check limit switch function. The user may also call MCC\_GetLimitSwitchStatus to check whether the limit switch has currently been touched. Using these commands requires accurately setting the mechanism parameters *wOverTravelUpSensorMode* and *wOverTravelDownSensorMode* (to Normal Open or Normal Close).

## IV. Go Home Motion Property Settings

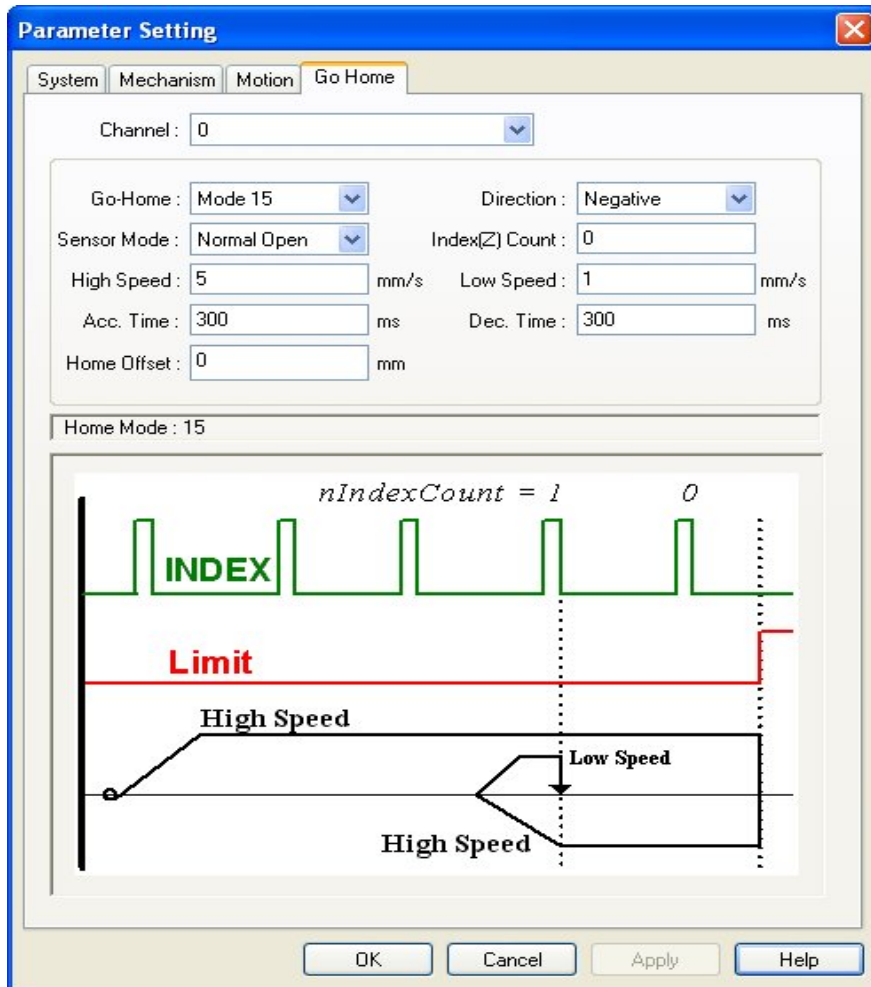


Fig. 5

Fig. 5 shows the property settings related to the Go Home motion. These setting values directly reflect the Go Home parameters. For details, refer to the “**EPCIO Series Motion Control Command Library User Manual.**”

## V. Motion Command Execution

Fig. 6 below is the “Motion Command Parameters Settings” section. Content related to general motion operations is described below.

Fig. 6

**Motion Command Selection:** Command: MCC\_Line

The motion command type can be selected here. The selection content is identical to the command name, including point-to-point, line, circle, curve, and helix motions.

### Speed Settings:

Speed: 10 mm/sec is used to set the feed speed in units of mm/sec or inch/sec. The input value acts as the call parameter for MCC\_SetFeedSpeed, but the value cannot be less than or equal to 0.

Ratio: 50 % sets the point-to-point speed ratio. The input value can range between 1 and 100, acting as the call parameter for MCC\_SetPtPSpeed.

**Parameters:**

**Fig. 7**

“Destination” and “The center of a circle (mm)” in Fig. 7 are the required parameters for calling the commands listed above. For details, please refer to the “EPCIO Series Motion Control Command Library User Manual.”

**Draw Motor Encoder Feedback Path:**

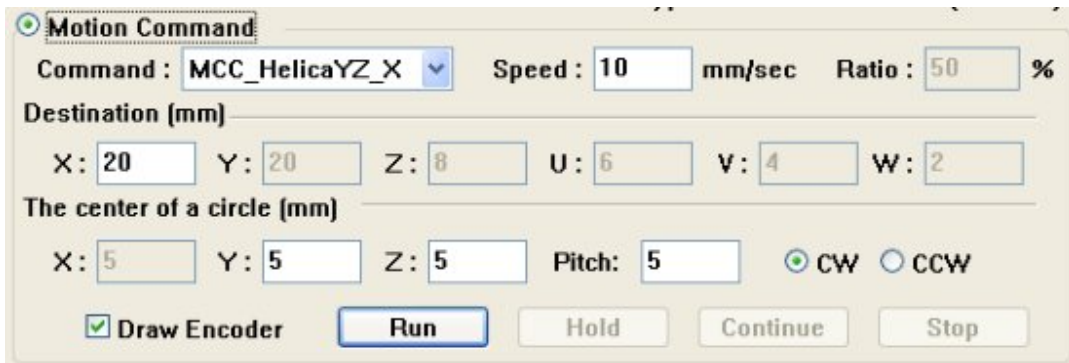

After each parameter is set without error, click the **Run** button once to send the motion command to the motion command queue. Clicking the **Hold** button calls `MCC_HoldMotion`, temporarily pausing motion. Clicking the **Continue** button calls `MCC_ContiMotion`, resuming the paused motion command. Clicking the **Stop** button calls `MCC_AbortMotionEx`, aborting the current motion and removing the inventory commands in the motion command queue.

To draw the motor encoder feedback path, please select **Draw Encoder**, and click the **Run** button again. After the command execution is complete, a new window will pop up drawing the actual motion feedback path of the motor encoder for each axis. As a path verification tool, the red lines are the encoder paths for axes XYZ, and the blue lines are the encoder paths for axes UVW.

The mouse and keyboard can be used in the encoder path window to control the path screen. Left click on the mouse and move it across the screen to rotate the path screen as desired, and use the scroll wheel on the mouse to enlarge or reduce the screen. The directional arrows on the keyboard can be used to translate the entire path screen up, down, left, or right; F3 and F4 can rotate the entire path

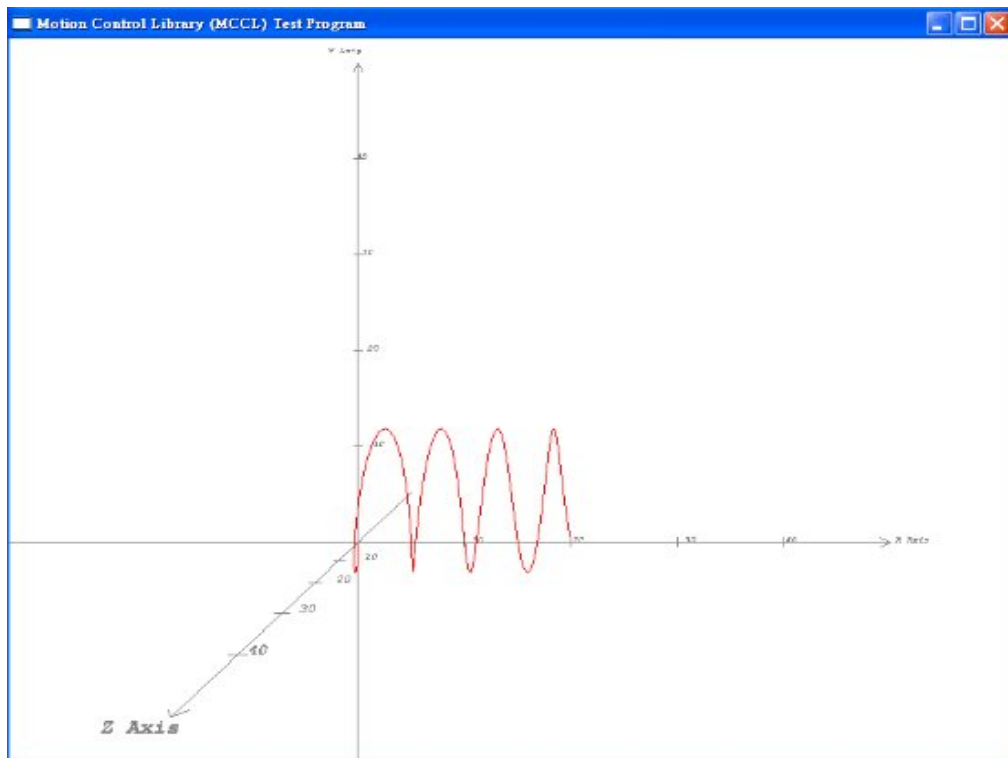
clockwisely or counter-clockwisely along the X axis; and F5 and F6 can rotate the entire path clockwisely or counter-clockwisely along the Y axis. Once verification is complete, simply close the window.

An example is provided for executing the motion command seen in Fig. 8.



**Fig. 8**

Click the **Run** button once. Once the command is executed, the path screen below will pop up.



## VI. Jog Motion

Fig. 9 is the “Jog Motion Parameter Settings” section. Selections related to the Jog motion are described below.

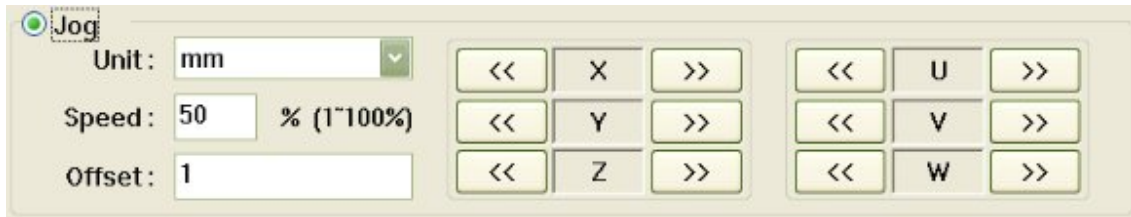


Fig. 9

**Displacement Unit:** Unit:

If “**mm**” is selected as the displacement unit, the Jog motion will use mm as the displacement unit. When a Jog motion control button is used (for example ) and the feed speed (feed speed is the input value of  % (1~100%) multiplied by the  $\text{RPM} \times \text{Pitch/Gear Ratio}$  of each axis). The call here is `MCC_JogSpace()`.

If “Pulse” is selected as the displacement unit, the Jog motion will use pulse as the displacement unit. If the system motion status is stop and the Jog motion control button is used, the specified axis will be driven according to the appointed pulse displacement and direction. The pulse displacement should not be set to an excessively large volume (it cannot exceed 2048 pulses). The call here is `MCC_JogPulse()`.

## VII. Go Home Motion

Fig. 10 is the “Go Home Parameters Settings” section. Items related to Home motion operations are described below.



**Fig. 10**

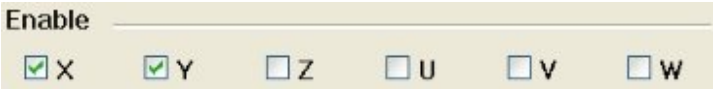
Commands regarding the Go Home motion are presented below:

```
MCC_Home( int nXOrder, int nYOrder, int nZOrder,
          int nUOrder, int nVOrder, int nWOrder, WORD wCardIndex);
```

```
MCC_GetGoHomeStatus();
```

MCC\_Home() allows the machine to complete its return home. The command MCC\_GetGoHomeStatus() can be coupled with MCC\_Home() to check whether the return home is complete. nXOrder to nWOrder is the reset sequence for axes X, Y, Z, U, V, and W, respectively; the reset sequence set value ranges from 0 to 5. These parameters can be obtained in the “Go Home Parameter Settings” section.

The feed speed unit for each axis is either mm/sec or inch/sec. The reset sequence for motion axes that have not executed Go Home needs to be set at 0xff(255). In this

picture , the unselected motion axes have a reset sequence set at 0xff.

After each parameter has been set without error, click the “**Run**” button to call MCC\_Home, executing the Go Home motion. During execution, click the “**Stop**” button to call MCC\_AbortGoHome, stopping the Go Home motion.



## VIII. Motion Status and Information Display

Fig. 11 is the “Motion Status and Information Display” section. Methods for obtaining information on each item are described below.

Coord. Mode		Unit	
Relative		mm	
Current Position		<input type="radio"/> pulse	<input checked="" type="radio"/> mm
X: 0.0000	Y: 0.0000	U: 0.0000	V: 0.0000
Z: 0.0000		W: 0.0000	
Encoder Counter			
X: 1	Y: 0	U: -1	V: 0
Z: 0		W: 1	
Current Velocity			
Feed Rate: 0.000 (mm/sec)			
X: 0.0000	Y: 0.0000	U: 0.0000	V: 0.0000
Z: 0.0000		W: 0.0000	

Fig. 11

**Coordinate Mode:**

Coord. Mode
Relative

MCC\_GetCoordType can be used to acquire the mode currently being used to express coordinate values. A returned value of 0 for this command indicates that the incremental mode is currently being used. A returned value of 1 indicates that the absolute mode is currently being used.

**Displacement Units Used:**

Unit
mm

MCC\_GetUnit() can be used to obtain the displacement units currently being used. A returned value of UNIT\_MM for this command indicates that the metric system (mm) is currently being used. A returned value of UNIT\_INCH indicates that the imperial system (inch) is currently being used.

### Cartesian Coordinates for the Current Position Command of Each Axis:

Current Position		<input checked="" type="radio"/> pulse	<input type="radio"/> mm
X: 0		U: 0	
Y: 0		V: 0	
Z: 0		W: 0	

MCC\_GetCurPos can be used to acquire the Cartesian coordinates for the current position command of each axis.

### Encoder Counter for the Current Position of Each Axis:

Encoder Counter	
X: 119982	U: -24000
Y: 99970	V: -16000
Z: 79972	W: -8000

If an encoder is installed in the system, the encoder can use MCC\_GetENCValue to acquire the encoder counter for the current position of each axis

### Current Actual Speed for Each Axis and Feed Rate:

Current Velocity	
Feed Rate : 000 (mm/sec)	
X: 0	U: 0
Y: 0	V: 0
Z: 0	W: 0

Calling MCC\_GetCurFeedSpeed and MCC\_GetSpeed can obtain the current actual speed at each axis and the feed rate for general motion (excluding point-to-point motion).

**Information Window:**



The “**Information Window**” displays the current status of motions and the indexes of motion commands sent to the motion command queue when the “**Run**” button in the “**Motion Command Parameter Settings**” section is clicked. These indexes can be obtained from the command return values (for example, the command return value for MCC\_Line). Information about motion commands currently being executed, including motion command indexes, can be obtained using MCC\_GetCurCommand. An executing motion command index is displayed below.

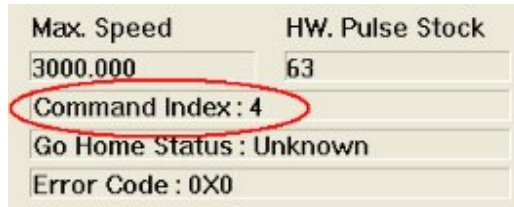



Fig. 12 is the “**Home Sensor, Limit Switch Sensor, and Emergency Stop Status**” display area, used to display the statuses for these input points.



**Fig. 12**

MCC\_GetLimitSwitchStatus, MCC\_GetGoHomeStatus, and MCC\_GetEmgcStopStatus can be used to acquire the statuses of the home sensor, limit switch sensor, and emergency stop.

## IX. Remote I/O Testing

If the system is installed with an remote I/O control card, the  button can be clicked to obtain the remote I/O control window once the system is successfully initialized. Note that to use the remote I/O function normally, calling the commands listed below after the system uses MCC\_InitSystem to successfully initialize the system is required.

```
MCC_EnableRIOSetControl();
MCC_EnableRIOSlaveControl()
```

Fig. 13 is the remote I/O control window.



**Fig. 13**

MCC\_GetRIOInputValue and MCC\_SetRIOOutputValue can be used to acquire and set the remote I/O information status, respectively.